THE CRISIS.

VOLUME I. EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 7, 1830. NUMBER 18.

THE TARIFF

[From the Banner of the Constitution.]

Inconsistently with the promise contained in a former paper, we now come to the consideration of the list of *taxes* at that time paid by the People of the United States, who errone ously fancy that they pay no taxes at all—first premising one important fact, which is this: If the taxes we inflict from any imported article, the retail price of the article would fall more than the amount of the duty, inasmuch as the retail merchant charges a profit on the amount of the duty. Time table a couple of hyson tea. The wholesale price we will suppose to be one dollar per pound, the retail price \$1 50 per lb. and the duty 50 cents. If the duty were taken off, the retail price would fall not only to 80 cents, but to same price below 80 cents, inasmuch as the profits of both the merchants, wholesale and retail, would only be charged on the last cost of the article, which without the duty would be 40 cents instead of 50 cents. This fall, with many articles, it is true, would not be immediate.—The diminution of price would occasion an increase of demand, which would prevent the fall from being complete until time should be afforded for an augmentation of the supply; but ultimately it would happen. It may man doubts that this would be the case; for there is no importing merchant who has goods on hand entitled to drawback or exportation, and he will find that he can buy those goods at what is called the *short price*, that is, the price without the duty, and retail for the *long price*, to the amount of the duty precisely. Thus when the wholesale price of brandy or cognac is 100 cents per gallon for consumption in the country, the price at which any person who wants a few gallons can buy it, of the same merchant, is 47 cents per gallon, the duty being 53 cents. In the same manner, while the brown sugar is eight cents a pound for home use, an exporter can buy it at five cents a pound; and it is therefore clear, that, if it was not for the duty, the home consumer could get those articles as cheap as the foreign ex ten cas get them.

Our list will embrace many articles not generally used. but we think it better to make it too large than too small. We have seen a list some time ago, in which the writer says, "Send me your paper. I must confess I subscribe with a very bad grace, because I am not on old one hired; but the sooner one knows the extent of his disease, the better."

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

The People of the United States pay the following sums on the articles hereunder named. If they purchase the foreign article, the tax goes into the coffers of the government, which will not want it after the public debt is paid off at the end of the year 1833. If they buy the domestic article, the tax goes into the pocket of the home producer, for his sole and exclusive benefit, and other increases his profits, or saves him from loss. To make the matter intelligible to people who do not understand Latin, we shall not employ the terms *ad valorem*, or *per centum*, but shall state instead thereof, this expression, *on every dollar of the first cost*, by which we mean, the cost of the article as ascertained at our custom houses. No article will be inserted that is taxed below sixty cents on every dollar, or the list would be too long

Ales, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.
Alum, 2 cents a pound, (53 50 for 112 lbs.)
Arms, side-arms for military officers and others, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost, that is, 53 on every sword that costs \$10, which falls very heavy upon a country where every citizen pretends to be a general, colonel, major, captain, lieutenant, ensign or corporal. Axe-heads and axes, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost.
Ashes for coopers, 25 cents for every dollar of the first cost.
Bindings of worsted or wool, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost
Black lead pencils, 4 cents on every cent but cost a dollar.
Blank books, eighteen books and copy books, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost.
Blankets, woollen, 50 cents on every dollar of the first cost
Bombazines, 33 1-3 cents on every dollar of the first cost.
Breast wire, 30 cents on do.
Bonnets or hats, of chip, grass, Leghorn, and straw, 50 cts. on every dollar of the first cost
Bricks, lime and plaster, for hearths—hair, 50 cents on do. (If, however, the bonnets or hats be for poor people, for the wives and daughters of farmers, mechanics, and other working men, who cannot afford any but the cheapest kind, the American System will relieve them by charging an increased tax Fifty cents is charged on each one, even though the foreign cost should be but fifty cents, which would be doubling the price.)
Boots, woollen, for children, 35 cents on every dollar's worth.

Bared, 150 cents per pair.
——leather, 150 cents per pair.
Bootees, do. 150 cents per pair.
Bottles, porter bottles, 83 per gross.
Braces of leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, 53 cents per gallon.
Do. 3d 57 " "
Do. 4th 63 " "
Brass slide-rules, 35 cts. on every dollar.
Bridles 30 " "
Bridle-bits, 35 " "
Brushes, 30 " "
Buttons, of worsted or wool, 33 1-3 cents on every dollar of the cost.
Cabinet ware, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost, that is, 53 on every piece of cabinet that costs \$10.
Cables and cordage, tarred, 4 cts per pound.
Do. untarred, 5cts. per do.
Do. do. of grass, one of the bark of a tree, 5 cts. per lb.
Do. do. of iron chain, 3 cts. do.
Cancels' hair pencils, 20 cents on every dollar of the cost.
Canes, or walking sticks, 30 cents on do
Canes for fishing, 30 cents on do.
Carpets, Brussels, Turkey, or Witton, 20 cts. per square yard.
Carpets, Ingrain, Kidderminster, or Venetian, 40 cents per square yard.
Do all other kinds, made of wool, flax, hemp, cotton, or rags, or parts of either, 25 cents per square yard.
Do of oil cloth, printed or painted, 30 cts. per square yard.
Do bunting, 35 cents on every dollar.
Carriages, of all kinds, and parts thereof, 530 on every \$100 of the cost.
Carriage springs for do. 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.
Carriage linen, for trimming, 35 cts. on do.
Cast steel, 2 cents per pound, or 100 cts. on do.
Do. dressing, of wood, 20 cents on do.
Cast steel, 150 cents for 112 pounds
Castings, of iron, 3 cents per pound, equal to 50 cts on every dollar of the cost.
Castings, of copper, 20 cents on every dollar of the cost. A fine cloth coat in London for \$20 will cost \$32 50 at 150 per cent from 25 to 830.
Castings, of buildings, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.
Castor, for fancy and others, 30 cents on do.
Chisel sockets, 35 cents on do.
Chocolate, 4 cents a pound.
Cigars, Spanish, 50 cents per hundred.
Cinnamon, 25 cents a pound, which is more than it costs.
Clothing slates for schools, 33 1-3 cents on every dollar of the cost.
Coaches, and carriages, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost. A fine cloth coat in London for \$20 will cost \$32 50 at 150 per cent from 25 to 830.
Coaches, buildings, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.
Collar, 5 cents a pound To be reduced after the 31st Dec. 1830, to 4 cent.
Collar, 4 cents a pound To be reduced after the 31st Dec. 1830, to one cent.
Colors, water, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.
Confectionery preserved in sugar or brandy, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.
Copperas, new 2 cents per pound. (82 per cwt.) which is equal to twice as much as in cost abroad
Cordials of all kinds, 53 cents per gallon.
Corks, 3 cents per pound; a mere dead letter, and ought to be entirely abolished.
Cotton goods, whether plain or colored, such as ginghams, ginghams, checks, lawns, book muslins, stripes, cambrics, calicoes, jaconets, prints, sheetings, shirtings, &c. as follow:

If they cost low priced, such as not poor pence per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, the tax is 87 cents to 173 cents on every dollar of the cost.

If they are of a middling quality, fit for wear in middling circumstances, and cost from 11 to 25 cts per sq yard, the tax is 93 to 79 cents on every dollar of the cost. But if they are found to be of such a quality as the rich can afford to wear, and cost from 35 cents to a dollar per square yard, the tax is only 35 cents on each dollar of the cost!!!

Cotton yarn, 25 cents per square yard.
Coverets for nurses gate, 5 cents a pound.
Cut glass, such as decanters, tumblers, wine glasses, salt cellars, dishes, bowls, pitchers, &c. \$3 upon every \$10 of the cost, besides 5 cents per pound weight.
Cutting knives for farmers, 40 cents for every dollar of the cost.

This is merely the A B C of the business.—We shall go on with the list, and after it is completed we should like some calculator, who has a family of ten persons, to furnish us with a detailed list of the taxes he actually pays under the present rates upon the articles enumerated by us. It is to be presumed, that people can have their eyes opened, and be enabled to see that they are not much better off than they were before the repeal of the taxes is correctly described in the following article from the Edinburgh Review, copied into the Troy Palladium:

"Taxes—Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to hear, see, feel, smell, or taste; taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion; taxes on every thing in the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home; taxes on the raw material; taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the commodity which perishes in the using; taxes on the expenses of the trader who carries it from hand to hand, till it reaches the consumer, taxes on the wife of the laborer, who repairs the clothes of her husband and children; taxes on the children themselves, as they grow up to assist their parents in the work of life; taxes on the comforts of declining years, and on the sod which covers the inanimate remains of mortality. Taxes on the sweat of the brow, and on the blood of the heart; taxes on the pulse, and on the tear; taxes on the bread we eat, and on the water we drink; taxes on the sickness which requires assistance, and on the funeral which closes the whole; taxes on the daily food which supports the day, and on the pittance which constitutes the provision for eternity; taxes on the crib in which the infant is born, and on the bier which receives the body of the man; taxes on the schoolboy who has learned his task, and on the bride who commences the business of life; taxes on the productions of the earth, and on the depredations committed on them by birds, beasts, and insects; taxes on the labor of the husbandman, and on the toil of the fisherman; taxes on the shepherd's dog, and on the sportsman's gun; taxes on the implements which assist in the various arts, and on the stamps which secure the copyright of literature; taxes on the pen, the ink, and the paper, that record the operations of the mind; taxes on the schools where youth are taught, and on the tutors who instruct them; taxes on the professions by which men live, and on the fees which they receive; taxes on the pleasures of the table, and on the bread that is broken; taxes on the materials which clothe us for warmth, and on the ornaments which please us from decency; taxes on what is necessary to the poor man, and on what is convenient to the rich man; taxes on the cradle, and on the coffin; taxes on the right hand, and on the left; taxes on the foot, and on the head; taxes on the house, and on the field; taxes on the chair, and on the couch; taxes on the table, and on the board; taxes on the fuel, and on the candle; taxes on the sweet, and on the bitter; taxes on the boy, and on the man; taxes on the wife, and on the widow; taxes on the living, and on the dead; taxes on the public funds, and on the interest; taxes on the agriculturist, and on the consumer; taxes on the shopkeeper, and on the customer; taxes on the manufacturer, and on the chapman; taxes on the seller, and on the buyer; taxes on the clothes we wear, and on the air we breathe; taxes on the exercise, and on the rest; taxes on the amusement, and on the medicine; taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth; taxes on every thing which pertains to man, or appertains to him; from the first hour of his birth to the last moment of his existence."

General Land Office,
June 10th, 1830.

GENTLEMEN:—Having received a copy of the Act of Congress approved on the 29th ultimo, entitled "An Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on Public Lands."

This act grants to any person who actually *settled* a tract of the Public Lands in the year 1829, and who, continuing thereon, was in the actual possession of that tract at the date of the passage of the act, a preemption right to the Lands at \$1, 25 per acre.

The 2nd sec. of the *said* act, in 1829, and that of the previous of the Land applied for shall be *actually in the occupation and cultivation* by the claimant of the occupant, supported by such corroborative testimony, as may be entire satisfactory to you Both. The evidence must be taken by a Justice of the Peace, in the presence of the Register and Receiver, and be in answer to such interrogatories pronounced by them as may be established to elicit the truth. The whole of the evidence must be carefully filed in the Office of the Register.

All Lands *otherwise appropriated* at the date of the Township plats are, or may be, on file in the Register's Office, prior to the enactment of the law, are subject to entry under the Act.

Where the whole of the improvement is entirely on the lands of a *quarter Section*, the occupant must be confined to the entry of that particular Section," but where the improvement is situated in different quarter Sections, the occupant is entitled to enter the two adjacent land subdivisions, or half-quarters in which the improvement may be, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in the whole.

In making you usual return to this Office you will, in addition of purchase under this Act, distinguish it by marking on the Returns and the Certificate of the Purchase "Pre emption, Act o 1830."

I am, with great regard, Gentlemen,
Your obedt. servt.
GEORGE GRAHAM,
Commissioner.

THE RECEIVER, RECEIVER of the Land Office, at EDWARDSVILLE.

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to Settlers on the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That every settler or occupant of the Public Land, prior to the passage of this Act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter, with the register of the Land Office, for the district in which such lands may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres, not more than one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section, to include his improvement, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of said land: *Provided, nevertheless*, That no entry or sale of any lands shall be made, under the provisions of this act, which shall have been reserved for the use of the United States, or either of the several States, in which any of the public lands may be situated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons be settled upon the same quarter section, the same may be divided between the two first actual settlers, if, by a North and South, or East and West line, the settlement of each can be included in a half quarter section, and in such case the said settlers shall be severally entitled to a preemption right to forty acres of land elsewhere in said land district, so as not to interfere with other settlers having a prior right thereto.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, prior to any entries being made under the privileges given by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie, agreeably to the rules to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land office for that purpose, which Register and Receiver shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents for his services therein. And that all assignments & liens of the right of pre-emption given by this act shall take prior to the issuance of patents, shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the act shall not delay the sale of any of the Public Lands of the United States, beyond the time now fixed by law, or any law, appointed, for that purpose by the President's Proclamation, nor shall any of the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons, who shall fail to make the proof and payment required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales of lands including the tract or tracts on which the right of such person is claimed; nor shall the right of pre-emption contemplated by this act, extend to any land which is reserved from sale by Act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated for any purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be, and remain in force for one year from and after its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi.

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall, and may be lawful for the President of United States to cause to be surveyed any territory belonging to the United States west of the river Mississippi, not included in any state or organized territory, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be laided into a suitable number of districts for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians AS MAY CHOOSE to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove there; and to cause each of such districts to be so described, by natural or artificial marks as to be easily distinguished from every other.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to exchange any or all such districts, so to be laid off and described, with any tribe or nation of Indians now residing within the limits of any of the states or territories, and with which the United States have existing treaties, for the whole or any part of such territory, to be claimed and occupied by such tribe or nation, within the bounds of any one or more of the states or territories where the land claimed and occupied by the Indians is owned by the United States, or the United States are bound to the state within which it lies, to extinguish the Indian title thereto.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in the case of any such exchanges or exchanges, it shall and may be lawful for the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guarantee to them, and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them; and if they prefer it, the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same: Provided, always, That such lands shall revert to the United States if the Indians become extinct, or abandon the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon any of the lands now occupied by the Indians, and to be exchanged for, there should be such improvements as add value to the land claimed by any individual or individuals of such tribes or nations, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such value to be ascertained by appraisement or otherwise and to cause such ascertained value to be paid to the person or persons rightfully claiming such improvements; and upon the payment of such valuation, the improvements so valued shall pass to and become the property of the United States; and possession shall not afterwards be permitted to any of the same tribe.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the making of any such exchange as is contemplated by this act, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such aid and assistance to be furnished to the emigrants, as may be necessary and proper to enable them to remove to, and settle in, the country for which they may have exchanged; and, also, to give them such aid and assistance as may be necessary for the support and subsistence for the first year after their removal.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such tribe or nation to be protected in their new residences, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other persons or persons whatever.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to have the same superintendence and care over any such Indians in the country to which they may remove, as contemplated by this act, that he now authorized to have over them in their present places of residence: *Provided*, That nothing in the act contained shall be construed as authorizing or directing the violation of any existing treaties between the United States and any of the Indian tribes.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this act, the sum of 500 THOUSAND DOLLARS is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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THE CRISIS.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

SATURDAY..............*AUGUST* 7, 1830.

THE ELECTION.

The following is the result of the late Election in the County of Madison, for State and County Officers:

For Governor.	
Reynolds	692
Kinney	279
For Lieutenant Governor.	
Slocumb	530
Casey	389
Adams	9
For Senator.	
Conway*	746
Gilham	249
For Representatives.	
Canal*	603
Churchill*	529
Semple	384
Jones	264
Barnsback	178
For County Commissioners.	
Gilham*	605
Aldrich*	590
Swett*	552
Bruner	223
Moore	210
Ballard	203
Long	184
Kendall	133
For Coroner.	
Gullihur*	713
Cillespie	66

Those marked thus * are elected.

The following results are given as nearly accurate—in some of the counties entirely so, particularly St. Clair, Monroe, Bond and Montgomery:

	Governor.		*Lieut. Governor.*		
	R.	K.	S.	C.	A.
Bond	291	109	256	112	16
Clay	30	85	*not known.*		
Jefferson	65	212	17	264	
Clinton	151	209	78	275	
Marion	138	156	55	225	
St. Clair	669	472	605	501	
Munroe,	271	103	270	101	
Montgomery	166	189	23	320	
Sangamo	1179	655	687	581	481

In Morgan county, Reynolds got a majority of 225 over Kinney. In Fulton his majority is 152, and in Schuyler. 51. Pike county has given Reynolds a majority of about 200, and in Calhoun his majority is said to be very large. Fayette and Shelby have given small majorities for Kinney. In Randolph, Reynolds's majority is 52—in Jackson, 32—in Washington, upwards of 100—in Adams, 83—and in Greene, about 500.

The aggregate of the above counties, gives Reynolds a majority of 2000 to 2500, and those yet to be heard from will probably swell it to four or five thousand.

Elijah Isles is elected to the Senate, and J H. Pugh, J. Dawson, and E. D. Taylor to the House of Representative, from Sangamo county. From Morgan, James Evans is elected to the Senate, and J. M. Fairfield and Newton Cloud to the H. R. In St. Clair, Messrs. Ogle and Brown are elected to the H. R., and in Monroe, J. D. Whiteside. Jonathan Lynch is elected to the Senate from the counties of Monroe, Washington and Clinton. John Atkins and T. J. V. Owen are elected to the Legislature from the district composed of the counties of Randolph and Perry.

"Where now, ye *lying* vanities;
Ye ever tempting, cheating train;
Where are ye now, and what is your amount?"

It will be recollected by many of our readers, that a meeting was held at the court house in Hillsborough, on or about the 5th of June, last, (Capt. L. L. Steele presiding, and H. Rountree acting as secretary,) at which Judge Reynolds was nominated for Governor and Mr. Casey for Lieutenant Governor. It will also be remembered, that the Intelligencer charged the chairman and secretary with an attempt to deceive the people, and denounced the meeting as "a flimsy pretext to *catch votes.*" Now mark the result: In the court house, where that very meeting was held, the vote stood thus: For Reynolds, 155; for Kinney, 113—a majority of one fourth in favor of the nomination of Governor: For Casey, 232; for Slocumb, 22—more than 10 to 1 in favor of the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. The assertions of the Intelligencer, in political matters, will hereafter be taken with some grains of allowance.

The election in this State is now over, and the high excitement of heated partizans fast subsiding into a settled determination to yield to the will of the majority, whoever its choice may have been. This is as it should be. Whatever may have been the feelings of personal animosity, created by a difference of opinion with regard to our choice of men for public stations, that difference should cease with the termination of its cause. There a few men, however, who have made themselves prominent in the cause of detraction and abuse, and for whom many of the people of this State will still cherish sentiments of contempt and indignation, for the ungenerous and deceptive course they have pursued in the late contest for Governor. Among these, the most conspicuous is the Editor of the Vandalia paper, whose late political career has been characterized by a degree of malignity and falsehood seldom equalled. Had the Hon. Editor been some obscure and illiterate pretender, determined to render himself notorious at the expense of his neighbors, his conduct might have been more pardonable, if not less astonishing; but in a man who possesses an enviable literary fame, who has enjoyed the well earned reputation of a high judicial office, and who is now exercising the functions of a respectable and responsible civil station, such conduct is inexplicable. Besides, the Hon. Editor is a member of a respected and popular denomination of Christians, of which he might be the pride and an ornament, were it not for his ungovernable propensity for dabbling in the mire of political strife.

We shall not attempt to convict him of all the marvellous tales of which he is the author, for that would require more space in our columns than we are willing to devote to such an unprofitable subject; but there are two which cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed by us any longer, inasmuch as one of them relates to our individual concerns, and the other is so closely allied as to entitle it to some attention. The first is, that Judge Reynolds publicly *admitted*, at Vandalia, in answer to an impertinent interrogatory, that he was *part owner* of the Crisis. This was denied directly after, by a contemporary, and the Hon. Editor was challenged to the proof. No proof has appeared—*none can* appear—and he stands convicted of uttering that which he knew to be *false*. The other is the charge made against Judge Reynolds of altering and mutilating the Bledsoe certificate, *after* he had seen the denial of Reynolds, the certificate of several respectable citizens of this place, and the retraction of Bledsoe himself!!! Comment on such conduct is useless. Any one so lost to the dictates of justice and truth, is really an object for the "figure of scorn to point her slow unmoving finger at."

"The eagle suffers little birds to sing."

We are under infinite obligations to the Hon. Editor of the Intelligencer, for his extreme kindness and condescension in *permitting* the Crisis to pursue the even tenor of its way, while with a single dash of the pen he completely annihilates so many of our lamented contemporaries—

"At one fell swoop—the little ones and all!"

At the same time, we deprecate the heartless and unfeeling manner in which he indulges in his remarks on our friend in Springfield, whose Providential afflictions at least should have saved him from the contemptuous sneers of the Hon. Editor. It is not enough that the Editor of the Courier should have been deprived of a brother by the hand of death and his wife be suffering with a disease that promised her dissolution, but his mind must undergo an additional laceration by the Hon. Editors miserable attempt at wit. We hope, ere long, to see the Courier in a way to defend itself.

[For the Crisis.]

Atlas, Pike Co., Ill., July 18, 1830.

MR. EDITOR—I send you the following case for publication, if you think it worthy of a place in your valuable paper, which, as it is a novel one, I presume will be read with some interest. I was called, on the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., to visit Mrs. D. W., who had swallowed an ounce of calomel at one dose. She was about 18 or 20 years old, of sanguine temperament, and in perfect health. There was some considerable sickness in the neighborhood, and she thinking, as this drug was good to cure diseases, there could be no harm in taking a little for the purpose of preventing them; but not understanding its nature, and having no jalap at hand, she supplied its bulk with calomel, and so swallowed the above quantity. I arrived about three hours after she had taken it, and found the patient very much alarmed, and some pain in the stomach. The lateness of my arrival precluded the probability of deriving any advantage from the administration of an emetic. I therefore ordered two oz. castor oil to be given immediately. Half an oz. cream of tartar was given half an hour afterwards, and a teaspoonful of the same to be repeated every hour until it operated: warm tea and mucilage to be drank freely in the mean time: six drachms of olive oil were ordered to be given after five motions of the bowels were produced, which was about 11 o'clock. At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 11th, some degree of griping commenced: 30 drops of the tinct. opii was ordered, which relieved the symptoms. At 4 o'clock a recurrence of the same symptoms—the dose of tinct. opii was ordered to be repeated, which entirely suspended them. There was no more weakness produced than I have often seen produced by twenty grs. of the same drug. Notwithstanding the quantity taken was equal to 40 common doses, there was only 15 comfortable operations, and a slight soreness of the mouth, which lasted only two or three days.

Yours, with sentiments of esteem,

HENRY J. ROSS.

FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, JULY 13.—The packet ship Britannia, Captain Marshall, which arrived yesterday evening from Liverpool, furnishes us with our regular files of papers, from Liverpool to the day of sailing, the 3d ultimo, and from London to the 2d. They contain but few items of importance additional to those brought by the Corinthian.

Among those who came passengers in the Britannia, was Chamberlain Van Scholten, Governor-General of the Danish West India Islands, sent out by his Government as Special Ambassador to this country. It is conjectured that the objects of his mission relate to the existing states of trade between the U. States and the Danish Islands.

Trade.—According to a parliamentary return, just printed, 1,032,896 lbs. of British wool, and 589,558 lbs. of woollen and worsted yarn were exported from this country in the year 1829; and 21,523,542 lbs. of Foreign wool were imported, of which 14,110,006 lbs. were from Spain, and 1,836,612 lbs. from New-South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

The arrival of spring has not done all the to the trade of this district which sanguine calculators epxected from it; indeed, the general expectation of a much-to-be-lamented event has had an unfavorable effect upon the several branches of our manufactures, especially those of a fancy kind. The latest markets at Haddersfield have been dull, as most of the goods brought thither are for home consumption. The same observation may be extended to Halifax. In the districts round both these towns the complaint of low wages and deficiency of work still prevails. In Bradford and the neighborhood, the aspect of things is rather more favorable.

It is reported that several meetings have lately been held at the Marquis of Lansdowne for the purpose of getting up a formidable opposition to the Duke of Wellington's administration.

The Paris papers assert that Frederick, Prince of Orange, the second son of the King of the Netherlands, is likely to be appointed Sovereign of Greece, in the room of Prince Leopold.

His Majesty's Signature.—On Saturday, (May 29) considerable interest was manifested in the House of Lords among those noble Peers who attended to obtain a sight of the Royal Signature to the commission, forwarded to the House, for giving the assent to the several public and private bills. The more anxiety was felt on this subject, as it is the last document of a public nature that his Majesty will sign with his own hand, until he recovers from his present indisposition. His Majesty in the instrument referred to signed his Christain name with considerable boldness, though it wanted that firmness with which it has usually been characterized. The R in the word Rex is very feeble, and the two letters which follows it manifest a want of energy in the writing. [*Times.*

Mr. Brougham has presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for the abolition of capital punishment in all cases for forgery. The petition was signed by bankers of 214 cities and towns, and by them only. The signatures consisted of the names of 233 banking firms, 36 joint stock companies, and 503 individual bankers—in all 771 signatures.

The Steam Carriage.—The new road, in the vicinity of Portland-place, London, was electrified on Wednesday, at five o'clock, by the appearance of a steam carriage, which threaded all the difficulties of a crowded passage, without any apparent impulse. There was neither smoke nor noise; there was no external force or palpable direction; the carriage seemed to move by its own volition, passing by horses, without giving them the least alarm; describing half circles round the corners; trying short races with stanhopes and cabriolets, and flying with the same rapid and steady pace over the most unequal ground. Five gentlemen and a lady were quite at their ease as passengers; one gentleman directed the moving principle, and another appeared to sit unconcerned behind, but his object was ascertained to be the care of the fuel and water. It was altogeter a startling and uncommon sight; but it was evidently a complete triumph of the principle, and the success of these carriages was, in the opinion of the spectators, completely established. The carriage was lightly and conveniently built, not larger or heavier than a moderate phæton. It went without the least vibration, and preserved a balance in the most complicated movements. The pace was varied from five to twelve miles an hour, according to pleasure, and the stoppage or accelerated progress, was effected with the quickness of thought. After an exhibition of half an hour, the carriage went into a yard in Albany street.

LATEST FOM ENGLAND.

July 15.—By the ship Salem, Captain Richardson, which arrived last evening from Liverpool, London dates to the 8th, Liverpool to the 9th, and Shipping List to 7th June, all inclusive, have been received. Our own files not having reached us by the Salem, we are indebted to our obliging friends of the Gazette for the use of theirs. The King was still alive at the date of the latest intelligence from Windsor, but it was not thought that he could possibly survive many hours.—An extract of a letter received in Liverpool by Mr. Willmer, from his private correspondent at Windsor, under date of June 8th, 2 o'clock, P. M says—"His Majesty is still alive, but his distressing situation warrants the expectation that each succeeding hour will close his earthly reign." The accounts in the Times, Courier, Morning Post, and other leading papers, though not so late by a few hours, are of the same tenor.

A long and animated debate took place in the House of Commons on the 7th ultimo, on the subject of abolishing the punishment of death for forgery. The debate was on a motion of Sir James Mackintosh, to omit from the statute the words "punishment of death," which motion was finally carried by a majority of thirteen. This was but the first of a series of propositions which it was intended by the mover to offer, who explained his object to be, to obtain a repeal of the penalty of death in all cases of forgery, except in the case of forgery of wills, and that the crime should be punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding fourteen years. It was also one of his intended propositions that all power of relaxing or mitigating the punishment to which forgers should be condemned should be at an end, save upon an order made out by the King for that purpose. The London Morning Herald, in alluding to the success of Sir James Mackintosh's motion, which it justly considers a great triumph of the friends of humanity, seems to fear that the measure will be lost in the House of Lords.

The news from the continent in the papers brought by the Salem is of no great importance. The extracts from the French journals show the public mind in that country to be in a very discontented and excited state.—It is thought that the elections will terminate in favor of the liberal party.

The Porte concluded on the 7th of May, a treaty of commerce and friendship, *by which the Americans are allowed the passage into the Black Sea, and full and equal participation in all the privileges extended to the European nations.*

The London Morning Herald of June 8th, mentions that the deputation of the West India planters and merchants, were received on the Saturday previous most courteously and were assured that their representations should not only receive the most mature consideration, but that ministers were *determined to neglect no measure in favor of the West India Islands* consistent with the general interests of the empire.

A letter to the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle, dated Paris, June 4, says:—

There is a great contest going on in France, the result of which must be important to Europe and the world.—It is not a contest of men—but principles;—not one set of placehunters and tax-eaters against another set, both being equally indifferent to the tax-payer, or the public; but it is the question of Royalty on the one hand, and Democracy on the other; of power and force against popular opinion and the voice of a nation. This contest will end in the triumph of the People, or in that of the Monarchy. Should the battle be now gained by the latter, you must not suppose that the question will be settled. No, no, the people *will fight on, though it be only with* a fragment of their blades; and, believe me, they will fight until they conquer. Should the battle be lost by the Royalist party there will be virtually an end to the Monarchy at once, and ere long there may be another dissolution. In this state of things we live and move—and the stream of events even more rapid than that of time bears us on too quickly to the torrent and cataract. I anticipated rapidity. I foresaw the danger—but I did not think it was quite so near. Let us look, however, events boldly in the face like men—and prepare ourselves for the result.

The newspapers of this day teem with the matter respecting the elections. The energy displayed by government in promising rewards, and in menacing, (and in some cases in inflicting punishments,) will, it is believed, have much effect upon such of its employers as are electors. Still the attainment of a Ministerial majority in the Chamber is by no means considered as certain. The Messager des Chamber, and, following it, the whole daily press of France, have stated pretty nearly the main course resolved on by Government, but incorrectly some of the details. Here is my version of it. Should the new Chambers of Deputies prove equally intractable with the last, prorogation will, immediately upon ascertaining that fact, take place, and, at a convenient season, another dissolution. In the interim the Government will be enabled to carry on its operations without the slightest necessity whatever of having recourse to unconstitutional modes of levying taxes.—They will thus avoid creating discontent on that head, while they will, at the same time, be unerringly and rapidly proceeding towards the attainment of their great object, the command of the Chamber of Deputies.

(From the Times.)

We have received accounts from Windsor, which left that town so late as two o'clock this morning. The King was hardly expected to survive the night, though the natural vigour of His Majesty's constitution has more than once carried him through a crisis almost equally severe. The Duke of Wellington, who had been sent for express, arrived at 6, and did not leave till 11.

(From the Morning Post.)

We are grieved to state that the intelligence respecting His Majesty is of the most mournful import. We deem it inexpedient to inflict upon the feelings of our readers the painful details of our private advice—the official announcement of the Royal Sufferer (after what he had already endured) having passed the last night under considerable embarrassment, being of itself more than sufficient for the lamentable occasion.

PORTSMOUTH, June 3.—Nothing has been heard of the French expedition since the sailing, except that of the frigate Dr. Duchayla de Berre, having been the first two days after sailing, 70 leagues S. W. of Ushant, then having a fair wind—On the landing of the army a newspaper will be established with the title of "L'Ecossoise d'Egypte"—The Algiers Expedit this will supply the news of the army, and will be edited by M. Merle, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

(From the Journal of Commerce of June 5.

Arcadia, May 30.—The last accounts from Egypt, which come down to the end of April, assume more sanguinary respecting the health of the Viceroy. The death of a Prince connected with the present state and government of Egypt would be an important event. The succession of Mehemet Ali has, it is true, like his father, a name taste for the arts and for religion, but he does not possess in the same degree that knowledge of mankind, and the power of discovering charlatanism and quackery. The death of the Viceroy would create a deep injury to commerce. The accounts from Greece are of a most satisfactory nature. Count Capo d'Istrias labors with order and success at the organization of that country.

It is now said that orders have been issued for sending 15,000 troops by way of a reserve to our expeditionary army, to the departments of the Var, and of the Rhone. Toulon and Marseilles are to be at Mic

Unpleasant accounts have this day been circulated upon 'Change, respecting the fate of the first division of the expedition. We have not here been so any thing positive. The decision of the lands was attributed to these accounts, and it is likewise the decline that has given birth to them.

(From the Journal de Debats)

On the 27th of May a fire broke out on board a transport at anchor at the road of Hyeres. She sank immediately. She was indeed with camp equipage, drum, &c. her value is estimated at 1,500,000 F. Happily no one perished. The fire was occasioned by the breaking of a bottle of aqua fortis, during the use of balloons. Besides the balloon and apparatus, the flames devoured the tent of M. de Bournonet, and another baggage and tent equipage of the army.

(From the Courant Circulaire)

Extract of a letter from a midshipman on board the U. S. Sch. Campau, Lieut. Mayo commanding, dated Thos, June 4th, 1830, to a gentleman of this vicinity.

"We sailed from Havana on the 14th of April and got our vessel ready for sea by the 20th. Now Providence. The English squadron, Admiral Fleming, was then in port, but it is impossible for me to describe the cordial reception with which we met. We lay in port 7 days, during which time we had the pleasure of visiting with them gentlemen of distinction, having permission for us to be present of sumptuous dinners at their private dwellings, and, upon the whole, I can safely say, exceeded farther than it was in this place; it appeared to me that their honors were literally thrown upon for our reception. We had the pleasure of dining with the consul, and attended a splendid ball given by Admiral Fleming's Lady, to which we were all invited, and accompanied by all strangers, having only enough left to take care of the schooner. I have never before enjoyed myself so much. This was the evening before our sailing. On the next morning at 10, the Lady of Admiral Fleming visited the schooner; and were received by all the honors due the Admiral.

At 1 P. M she left us escorted by several English and Spanish gentlemen; we saluted her with 13 guns. She sailed round our vessel, and when she took her farewell salute she had visited "the pride of the West Indies and the admiration of the Antilles," which was answered by manning our yards and giving her three cheers. In a half an hour we were under way and exchanged with the squirted bill lows. How changed the scene!

The National Gazette, of the 12th inst. contains a letter from an intelligent, English gentleman, who visited Smyrna in April last. The writer says—

"The unfavorable impression which is generally prevailing in America against the Turks, is very erroneous, for they are not half so corrupt and honest than the Greeks Jews, and other nations in this part of the world.

"It is evident that the generality of the Greeks most entirely change their present principles, before they can properly profit by the benefits of their late struggle. It will be very difficult to reduce the present generation to a more plan than preaching has been adopted by Mr. Brewer, of Boston, which deserves every encouragement farm American and other friends of liberty. It will prepare the next generation of the Greeks to thank for themselves and not properly.

"Mr. Brewer has lately established a free school at Smyrna, on the Lancasterian principle, to educate children of all nations in reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics and in Greek. I have really been astonished to see them make such wonderful progress, but the young ladies in this part of the world have much natural talent; therefore we may with certainty look for much good being done by them by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. B. his amiable lady, and her well informed friend and assistant Miss R. The Pacha and other wealthy Turks at Smyrna encourage it.

"A great deal has been said about the barbarity and oppression which the Turks exercise over the Christians; but I have found them an honest, obliging and even generous people—in fact the Franks enjoy at Smyrna as much liberty as they would in America. They pay no taxes, they can set at any place—in short, it may be said that the Turks do not even notice them. Smyrna is a colony comprised of all nations, and it depends entirely on a person's own behaviour to be respected and beloved."

Norwalk, June 19.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

About half past two o'clock, yesterday morning, our fire department was called out by the *Fire Bell in the Steeple*. The flames were bursting from the roof of the "City Hotel." Before the Engines could be supplied with water, and brought into play, the flames had got beyond all control, and fairly defied all human exertions to subdue it. The spirited and well directed labors of the firemen were unsuccessful in saving the building, but numerous crowd of spectators as could be provided to give their aid, very commendably did in confining the fire to the Hotel, and thereby saving an incalculable amount of property. The splendid edifice, which cost Gallagher, at least the amount of the ton, and the most indispensable bedding in it, was entirely consumed. Capt. Edwardson, the landlord, succeeded in saving most of his furniture.—We are glad to say that in consequence of the prudent insurance, the loss, aside from the unfortunate of the Hotel Keeper, and Proprietor, will be nothing. We wish we could say as much for the owners of the Block, the property of the Norwalk Bank, and now under mortgage to the state. By some strange oversight the premises were not insured, and the first, under the existing inabilities of the Bank, it is feared will be a heavy one to bear, if ever.—*Norwalk Republican.*

Ordinary Modes.—A Connecticut Editor, in a roaring article which fills a column of his paper, on the subject of removing the debts, talks about "ordinary means of comfort and support." He says that a man cannot pay his debts or their feet, or any of their families, by the present ordinary means of comfort and support here heard: and if they have any here, we are at a loss to conceive how they have been derived of the "ordinary means of comfort and support." The truth is they only have been deprived of the extraordinary means of comfort and support which they had so long enjoyed, that they found it hard to bear, long continued, obtained a vested right in them. They have now to look only to the ordinary, indeed the only means of comfort and support of editors or others had to do, while they were fattening on the fruits of labor of those from the public purse.—*Delaware Gazette.*

The confederate have hunted up and published a letter from Mr. Jefferson, dated in 1825, in which he says that a war between the people of Clay at the same time quashed out it with the republicans of the South and West. In reply to the letter, the writer requested should not be published, and it had not been, for the reason that consideration is, that the letter was written before the union between the Adams and Jackson Mr. Clay. Whatever Mr Jefferson may have thought of Mr. Clay, at the time he wrote the letter, if he view underwent the same change respecting him, that those of most of the people in this country, he would be ashamed to appear opinion of him after that event took place, and he has long deserved the severest reprobation when the letter in question was written, if such not a proper reason for its publication. But he was now living, he would think much of it. If it is hard against Mr. Clay now, in any instance, as are most of those which they are now bringing to find any thing in favor of the administration.—*Delaware Gazette.*

The Marylander says that the money expended on the Indian bill, will be a total dead loss of property and money to the nation.

Now, the United States have actually received land in cession by Georgia, worth more than three ninety millions of dollars, in performance of her part of the contract, and it follows, according to the Maryland, that every dollar, which is expended by the United States, is receiving part of the sum, by performing their share of the agreement, is to such extent lost.

This is a comfortable doctrine for dishonest debtors, who count their creditors money as lost, every cent have paper either to the debtor but for honest men, and honest politicians, it is not the doctrine. We are sure that even Gen. Jackson would never pause to calculate the direct in fulfilling the National faith.—*Ind. Rep.*

The two Senators. "The last number of the Ladies' Magazine, published in Boston, contains an article by Mrs. Sigourney, on the relative merits of the two sexes, from which the following is an extract. Miss. Sigourney considers the sexes equal, but each having the other sex, she is certainly superior to most of her sex."

[*St. Louis Times.*

"Man might be initiated into the varieties and mysteries of needlework; taught to have his pockets picked, and his purse stolen, instead of infancy, and to steal with needles step about the chamber of the sick; and women might be instructed to conduct the pulse of society, to pour forth eloquence in Senates, or to wade through fields of slaughter to a throne." Yes revellings to the soul would attend this violence of nature—this share of physical & intellectual energy, while the beauty of social order would be deduced, and the dominion of earth's fidelity be broken.

"We arrive, therefore, at the conclusion—that The sexes were introduced for different spheres, and constructed in conformity to their respective destinations, by Him who fole the soul to have the fury of the tempest, and the Alpine flower less in cloth than the Ocean to stand sauve. But diversity does not an essentially imply inferiority. The high places of the earth with long pomp and glory, are indeed accessible only to the march of ambition or the triumphal power, yet those who pass with faithful unprejudged zeal through their humble round of duty, are not admitted by the 'Great Spirit' to joy and fame, contentments, and deeply ascended poverty among men, may possess the richest in the kingdom of Heaven.

The Port Gibson (Mississippi) Correspondent of the 8th ult says, "It is just one month today since we have had any rain. The cotton crops in this section are not materially suffering, but the corn is nearly ruined, and except in a few cases must as a fit days, it will be almost entirely destroyed.—In consequence, probably, of the long drought, sickness is unusually prevalent in the country. There is every indication that we shall have a sickly summer.

The Ohio Canal is now navigable from Newark to the Lake, a distance of 160 miles.

The fair German polish for furniture, is made by melting together one ounce of resin and half an ounce of wax, and rubbing by degrees two ounces of spirits of turpentine. It should be applied with a flannel in a cotton vessel.

Earthquake.—A Mexican paper of the 29th May, reports the destruction of nearly all the towns in the city and environs of Guadalcala in the republic of central America. The inhabitants, amounting to 50,000, were compelled to flee to the surrounding country, where they have erected huts of palm-mats.

Long-Letter Paper is made in New Jersey, covered with cane and geranium. The wood will last for years, and is widely warranted to cut last half the love inscribed on it.

A public house in the village of Barnstead, New Hampshire, has a sign containing a portrait of all lords, and in full costume, of four persons—Goodwin. A King's soldier, a parson, and a farmer—and the house is called the "Four Horse Ale." One of the mouth of his majesty are the words—I govern all—the soldier says, I fight for all—the parson I pray for all—the farmer feeds all—I pay for all.

It is contemplated in England to admit timber from the United States on the same terms as from the British Colonies.

Senor Pasquin.—A Mr. M'Cowick of Newcastle, (Del.) has invented a pulverized charcoal mode into plaster with hog's lard, in a grand proportion of 2 lbs. of lard to 1 bushel of coal. It is rated a cold which was bitten by a peppar head is both useless. So rapid was the operation that the fellow was fully convinced the bites of the child's tongue was swollen, and his mouth protruded from the sinuses, but on the effects he suddenly was nearly as insensible as a cucumber pickle," and the cold entirely recovered. The ointment was applied every half hour for twelve hours. One editor only half bitten might be a good application for the sting of bees and other insects.

Fourth of July Celebrations not unreliable to be Dangerous.—A great deal has been said on, said and said, within the last half century, about the Declaration of Independence, and the Fourth of July. But from the following anecdote, it appears that neither the same heroes, nor the same days, have any right to arrogate the honors so long arrogated to themselves.—A few years since, in one of the towns of Maine, in York County, there then formerly lived a "Ladies and gentlemen, it has been the custom for many years, and as all sorts, from time immemorial, to celebrate the Fourth of July"!!—and yet there are people who still think, and think the famous Anniversary was never heard of in any country whatever, till the year 1776!!

N. Y. Constellation.

One of the most effectual means of curing a cut, however burn, is said to be the inside bark of the red cedar or cop. Apply the moist surface to the wound; it will adhere of itself, leave no scar, and heal by the wound, without any application more powerful than any salve or plaster is be universal.

Accordge to estimates furnished by the U. S. Engineers, the cost of a railroad to Baltimore has been thed to the country by the operations of the Rail Department, since the present administration came into power.

TAKEN UP,

BY Thos. S. Weddle, living in the Ridge Prairie, Madison County, one bay filly about two years old, 14 1-2 hands high, some saddle spots, supposed to be 25 dollars. Also—A bright bay horse, four years old of his north, no left hind foot white, a small star in his forehead, some white hairs in his right flank, some small saddle spots, 14 hands 3 inches high, supposed to be 50 dollars. Also—A bright bay mare, Thomas & Wetzel, before us, July 19th, 1830.

JESSE BOTTOM, J. P.

Copy Attest, HAL MASON, C. C. C. C. & C. appraisers of the above mare was made, the height, say, of four years old, has been sworn away.

HAL MASON, C. C.

16-4t.

NOTICE

Leland, Gisborne County,
State of Illinois, July 24, 1830.

A RUNAWAY Negro woman named Phebe and Madison, she answered to the above name. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away. She says the belongs to Peter Kaufman.

LEVI ROBERTS, *Sheriff.*

16-4t.

Handbills neatly printed at this Office.

DOCT. B. F. EDWARDS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

CHESHIRE, SUFFOLK, CO.

Is Edwardsville out of the vicinity.

DOCT. W. E. A. ROBERTSON,

HAVING united himself permanently in the town of Edwardsville, offers his services to the public in the various branches of his profession, viz:

PHYSIC, SURGERY, & MID.

He may always be found at his shop, on the public square, where he will attend to professional business. April 10, 1830. 4

EDWARDSVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has now kept by Mr. W. ROBBINS, who will spare no pains to render the establishment worthy of public patronage.

May 21, 1830.

Notice.

ANY person wanting SOCKET or LEVER Hat, can have them by application to James Mason at Edwardsville. July 10 tf

NEW MODELS.

JOHN S. GREATHOUSE,

INFORMS the public that he is permanently located in Edwardsville, and will practice Law in Madison County, and in the adjacent Counties of the 2nd and second Judicial Circuits. Business entrusts him will receive his prompt attention. He offers his services to the public generally, but more particularly to the old patrons of the late Pope's office, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional business.

May 21, 1830. 4

JAMES SEMPLE,

OF EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS,

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Bond, Montgomery, Shelby, Greene, Morgan, and Sangamon, and in the supreme Court of Illinois, while the Circuit Courts are in session, over the Edwardsville Hotel.

May 21, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS directed to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Madison County will be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

GEORGE KELLY, Clerk.

Edwardsville, 6-4t.

Proclamation.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office in Edwardsville, in the State of Illinois, on the first Monday in August next, for the disposal of such lands remain between the seventy Municipal and Illinois, as were subject to, and remain to constitute a part of, the Edwardsville Land District, by the act of Congress of the 24th of August, set on the 6th day of March, 1824; and to sell them at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, agreeably to the law, minute in the undermentioned quantities, and at the minimum price of two dollars per acre, and west of the fourth principal meridian, to wit:

Part of fractional township 1, and 15, and all of fractional township 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55,

"*A Message of cold Roots—*
Nothing of my own, but the strong stalk withdrawn."

From the New-York Observer.

SACRED MELODY.

"Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea."—*Exodus*, xv. 21.

Ye drapiers and sailors of Israel, look back!
Where—where are the diamonds that shadow'd your tracks—

The clematis that shook the deep ocean as they roll'd—
The leaves of salt and the blossoms of gold?

Where are they—the vultures whose beaks were blood-bare?
Where are they—the wolves whose hearts were blood-red?

Is the light of your hearts ere the pulses had fled?
Give glory to God, who in mercy arose,
And strew'd 'mid the waters the triumph of our foes!

When ere trumpet'd the mantle of the desert by day,
Without banner-cloud to direct or to conceal it onward,
When we saw the tread run in its glory expire,
Before us like a skiff on a pillow of fire!

But this morn, and the Israelites' triumph was raised
That shook with the thunder of clamour and shout—
When soon as the sunrise and the fire-burning cloud
Their lightnings are quenched 'in the depths of the flood.

Oh thou! glow redoubled the week-sun of length,
And resurgent the strength to the pride of their strength,
Who bolden'd the earth and the seas in thine hand,
And rallied Eternity's shadows to fan—

To thee let our thoughts and our sufferings tend,
Of virtue the hope, and of sorrow the friend!
Let the incense of prayer still ascend in the form
Conjectent—glorious—eternal—blend!

ALPHA.

AMERICAN SKETCHES.

[Being, the author of the Sketch Book, has entitled "all the entertainment and consolation of the mourners, in times of adversity and grief, to the same benefactor to entertain hearts it would the sick. The bounded thought, by no means original with the author of the Sketch Book, has been more variously put by Lisbon, of New-Hampshire.]

When fiends the cloud the thunder drives,
And hail upon the meadow falls,
Its tall emperor mark the lives,
And all its narrow branches bends:
Around hath still, around those arms,
The tender vine entwined its charms,
And wreathing there its softest charms,
New life and strength and beauty brings.

And when the thunder bolt of woe
Has smit'd the sons of mortal birth,
And shining at our sides, the blow
His stem and broke as to the earth—
Then woman's love, a vine soon dear,
As fondly wreathes its charms around,
And where soft sung, to day its tears,
And kindly heal ay every wound.

WHEN.

I do not love a man that's tall,
A man that's little is none due all!
I much adore a man that's—
A man that's has it some how that.

I do not like a man that's fair,
A man that's black I cannot bear;
A man of sense I could not say,
And from my heart I hate a fool.

A sober man I will not take,
A drunken man my heart would break—
All these I do sincerely hate,
And yet I love the message man.

From the New-England Monthly Magazine.

THE BEREAVED SISTER.

In the spring of 1793, I contracted an acquaintance in one of the cities of the South, with a gentleman who had removed from England to his country, with two small children, the one a boy of ten years, the other a girl, of nine years of age. These children were the most lovely I ever saw. Their entire sympathy, their deep and artless affection, and their frequent bursts of childish mirth and merriment, made them so dear to me as if I had been the companion of their infancy. They were happy in themselves, happy in each other, and the whole world of life and nature around them. I had known the family but a few months, when my friend was compelled to make a sudden and unexpected voyage to South America. His feelings were embittered by the thought of leaving his motherless children behind him, and I was on the point of accompanying him as a pool. I promised to hide them to their friends and relations.

My departure was delayed two weeks.—During that period, I lived under the same roof with the little ones that had been consigned to my charge. For a few days they were pensive and made frequent inquiries for their absent father; but their sorrows were easily assuaged, and regret for his absence soon gave place to the anticipation of his return. The ordinary sorrows of childhood are but dewdrops upon the bright plumage, which rattles in the moment the proud lord springs upwards into the air to woo the beautiful flushes of the morning.

The day of our departure at last arrived, and we set sail on a quiet afternoon of summer. It was a scene of tranquility, and my heart flattered with hope and joyously at the wing of a young bird in the spring time. It seemed as if nature's control had stopped with the shore—that was retreating behind us, and left the world of waters to give back the blue of the upper skies in purity and perfectibly at the first holy Sabbath of creation. The distant hills bent their pale blue tops to the waters, and at the sun, like the image of his Creator, sunk down in the West, excessive shadows of gold, and crimson, and purple came flooding over the waves, like birds from a fairy land. My young companions gazed on those scenes in silence and wonder, and when the last rim of the diminishing were melting into shadow, they took each other's hand and a few mutual tears, quickly dashed aside, were to the land they had left.

Soon after sunset, I persuaded my little friends to be sent to bed. When to the cabin, I then returned again to look out upon the ocean. The distant hills had sunk into twilight and simply upon, I felt my head gently pressed, and on turning around, saw that the girl had returned alone to my side. In a few minutes the evening star began to twinkle from the edge of the west cloud. Affectual glimmered the sky, and at intervals, but more at coarse brightly the moon rose like a holy king upon the throne of the evening. The gentle my side gazed upon it, and looked it with tone which told me that she could not explore the sad thoughts. She inquired with simplicity and eagerness of mother, in the fair land in which we were going, that some bright star would be visible, and seemed to regard it as a personal friend. I told her it was her long-absent mother.

The first week of our voyage was unbroken by any important incident. The sea was, the waters still and stormy, but again it gently sank to repose, and spread itself out in beauty to the verge of the horizon. On the eighth day the boy came pale and dejected, and complained of indisposition. On the following morning he was confined to his berth, and the second to watch by his bedside. I was engaged in the business of his breast, and the eloquence of his half closed eyes, and a thirst for gentle words. The wasted cheek, like the first violet bit of a morning cloud, were all that told he had not yet passed the dark day of nothingness."

The twelfth morning of our absence from land was the most beautiful of the voyage. I persuaded the girl to go for a short time upon deck. But her own heart required that she be fanned by the twilight breeze. The sun had gone down in glory, and the traces of his blood-red setting were still visible upon the western waters. Shortly, but brilliantly, the shiny stars were gathering into their places above, and another sky seemed out to silence beauty lingering, and the foam upon the crest of the waves were lighted up like sparks of water. There was music in every face, and its wild sweet tones came floating down from the flattering premises above us, like the sound of a gentle wind amid a cypress grove. The sentient music not merely fed a spirit for the heart of my little friend. I called sister of the glories of the sky and sea—I pointed to her the star on which she had always told to look for her mother—and finally turned my eyes with her to the bedside of her brother. I perceived that he was dying. The hard struggle was over—the struggle—but the film was clouding over his eye, and the heavy flesh of his cheek was fast sinking into purple.—I know not whether at first, his sister perceived her change in appearance; perhaps she was sent at his side, pressed his pale lip to her own, laid them on his breast, looked upon him steadfastly upon his countenance. Suddenly his look brightened for a moment, and he turned his sister's name. She threw herself upon his side to caress, and looked up to me for encouragement. I knew that he was dying, but were but a mockery. A moment more and a convulsive agony passed over his frame, and there was a slight shudder ran through his limbs—and all was still. The girl knew not it—silently, but her mother was dead. She sat in utter silence—but I saw that the waters of bitterness were gathering fearfully in their fountains. At last she muscled her hands with a sudden effort, and pressing them upon her forehead, wept with the most inutterable agony of despair.

On the next day the corse of the dead boy was committed to the waters. The night-gun was fired as it sunk to the deep, and I heard the thoughts sweep, as if it had been an unreal and terrible vision. When the opposed breeze was at hand, she came and begged me with a tone that seemed less like obanna voice than the sweet cadence of a disembodied and melancholy spirit, to go and look upon her brother but see if indeed he was dead. I went with her to the bedside, and I almost deemed that her very existence would pass calm feeling by the sight. She moved not—she spoke not—till the corse we loved was taken away to be let down into the ocean. Then indeed she arose, and fell I loved her lifeless brother with a calmness that might have been from heaven. The boy sunk slowly and smoothly beneath the waves, a few long, bright ripples streamed out upon the waves, a single white and beautiful glimpse came up through the glancing billows, and all that had once been joy and beauty, vanished forever.

During the short residue of our voyage the bereaved sister seemed fading away and beautiful as a cloud in a summer zenith. Her heart had lost its communion with nature, and she would look down into the sea, and murmur incoherently of its cold and solitary depths, and call her brother's name, and then weep herself into calmness. Soon afterward I left her with her friends. I know not whether she is with a blossom of the earth or whether she has long since gone to be nurtured in a higher clime. But I love the memory of that beautiful and stricken one. Her loveliness, her innocence, and her deep and holy feeling, still linger on the face in their glory and peculiarness, like a rainbow on a summer cloud, that has passed and passed off forever.

From a very well written, (but somewhat conceited) article on Geology, in the last American Quarterly Review, we quote the following remarks upon a popular elementary work, on the theory of hardiness, were introduced into the common schools, it would set thousands of ingenious and clever boys thinking. The admixture of soils, the application of manures, the peculiarities of one shells upon the sandy fields, the effects produced by dues of lime in the fields, and many such these and matters are familiar with—they rest, but the know not—they know not the reason why—they are destitute of the key of knowledge; it is the duty of government to remove the ban from before their eyes, that they may see, and partake cheerfully and fearlessly, of the bounties and glories of nature's feast.

It is very much to be regretted that we have not the necessary for the education of gentlemen husbandmen, where such works as the one above suggested and others that would teach us how to apply in the every day concerns of life could be introduced. The paramount errors of education, which prevails almost farmers more than any other class of citizens, is that of requiring children to imitate rather than to act upon their own such things, and in the same manner, as their fathers have done. It is for this reason that improvements in husbandry have not, by any means, been equal to those in the other arts. A great impediment to public encouraged and assisted in making improvements in his soil,—but a young farmer, if he has any mind in the same way in relation to his business, would be ridiculed as a scheming and visionary character of settled habits. A pertinent farm and an agricultural seminary, with many suggestions and inquiry under the Agricultural Society, would have a tendency to introduce new and more correct ideas upon the subjects of importance; & we hope the project will not be lost sight of in the future proceedings of the society.—*Western Star.*

To prevent wine from being sour, &c. Sulphate of soda, (glauber salts) an ounce dissolved in about one quart of water and sprinkled upon the wine, is recommended as a preventative against destructive insects.—*New-England Farmer.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Edenhelville on the 1st day of July, 1830, which, if not taken out in three months, will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Abraham Barbee
Elizabeth Allison
Mary Ann Brookins
Alexander Barbee
Joel Cleveland
Jacob C Bruner
Jacob Cook
Lewis Dodd
Isdiana Country
Thomas Dysart
Jesse Dysart
Elijah Dysart
Clerk of the circuit court of Edenhelville
John Edwards
Sarah Fowler
John Mitchell
Jonathan Kennedy
Geo. Kelly, of Wm.
Geo. Kelly, of Wm. c.
Jacob Lee
David Merry
John Morris
Jacob Mitchell
Mrs Mary M'Elroy
Abel Offutt
Hugh Owen
John Phelps
Jacob Pollard
William Patton
William Robinson 2
Rev'd. John Scripp 3
Elijah Shockley
Peyton Simpson
Amos Steele
Joshua Sawyer
Sarah Smith
John Williamson
John Wiley
John Wolfe
Local Office August 2

J. T. LUSK, A. P. M.

July 1st, 1830.

State of Illinois, Madison Circuit Court, June Term, 1830.

Isham Cutler, } *Foreign Attachment for $101 10*
vs.
Jesse Parker. }

ZEBULON day enter the plaintiff, by James Semple, his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, John Stone, is not an inhabitant of this state, and having failed to enter his appearance herein, according to law: it is therefore ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appear, enter special bail, and plead to the said attachment on the first day of the next term of this court, to be held in the town of Edenhelville, on the first Monday in October next, judgment by default will be rendered against him: and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for four weeks successively in some public newspaper in this State.

A true copy. GEORGE KELLY, Clerk.
July 1, 1830.

State of Illinois, Madison Circuit Court, June Term, 1830.

John Parker, } *In Chancery.*
vs.
Jesse Parker. }

ZEBULON day came the complainant, by his solicitor, James Semple, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Jesse Parker, is not an inhabitant of this state, and having failed to enter his appearance herein, according to law: it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant shall appear and answer the complainant's bill on or before the first day of the next term of this court, to be held in the town of Edenhelville on the first Monday of October next, the said bill will be taken as confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for four weeks successively in some public newspaper in this State.

A true copy. GEORGE KELLY, Clerk.
July 1, 1830. 14

Pamphlets, Blanks, Handbills, &c. Neatly printed, on short notice, and at reduced prices, at the office of the Cynx.

LAW'S NEW MAP

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

WITH PART OF THE CANADAS, &c.,

JUST published and for sale by the author, at his residence and shop established, No. 240, Chestnut street, Near Fork; also by his agents, throughout the different parts of the United States. The price of this map is five dollars when mounted, or four dollars when to be sent down which is extremely delicate and will be very much liable to injury, by four feet four inches in breadth and five feet in length, including the large boundary line from one side to the other, and the Canadas, so far as established by the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, and the Gulf of Georgia to the Province of New-Brunswick. This map is now published, and ready for sale, and delivery to subscribers, at the following prices:

Plain, mounted in a case,	$7 00
Made portable in a book, at	10 00
Do. do. in colors and varnished,	12 00

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have inspected a map of the United States, by Jesse Law, published this year; and as far as I can judge from my examinations, I believe that it evinces industry and skill; and that, as a work of merit, it is entitled to encouragement.

HENRY CLINTON, Gov. of the State of New-York.

Albany, 8th Oct. 1827.

I have examined Mr. Jesse Law's Map of the United States, and believe it to be as correct in my opinion of it. I think it superior, in point of correctness and execution, to any map of the United States which I have published; and deserving of patronage and encouragement.

Lyle Judge of the Supreme Court.

October 10, 1827.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Jesse Law more than thirty years. He has always sustained a fair character, and has been distinguished in his business for industry and correctness. I therefore believe his Map of the United States is correct, so far as I have examined it, and that it will be found useful to persons in every situation.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, Oct. 5, 1827.

Lyle State Treasurer.

The above map of the whole United States, may be seen at this office, where they are for sale.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS directed to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Madison County, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

GEORGE KELLY, Clerk.

Edenhelville, May 8, 1830.

$50 REWARD

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, on the night of the 15th inst. two mulatto boy Negro Men, by the name of HARRISON, and the other NIMROD. Harrison is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a heavy set of a very dark complexion, stout ankles, has a scar on his right wrist, had on a pair of linen pantaloons, and a blue broadcloth coat, worn somewhat rusty, and a pair of old shoes, when he went away. Nimrod is about the same height, but with him we are yellower complexion, and several other articles of clothing which the runaway have not recollect; he has a scar on his right cheek bone, and a small piece of his ear cut off, occasioned by a burn—one is near one foot left—Nimrod is a native of a negro slave of Harrison, about 28 or 29 years old, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, a stout well made fellow, has a down look when spoke to, countenance, and a plausible tongue, and is a good waiter, and is supposed will endeavor to pass himself for a free man. The man has no certificate of his birth, and would probably have a forged one with him. He has a variety of clothing with him, but cannot recollect them. Nimrod has rather a smaller foot than common for a black man, and wears a large boot, with a heel on his left. Some money with him, and is confident he is supposed will endeavor to get to Canada. I will give the above reward for either of said Negroes if taken out of the State, or the lodging of either of them in the State Jail, and confining or putting them in some jail, so we can get them, and reasonable charges, if taken in the State.

JAMES SMITH.

June 15th, 1830—6m. *Shawneetown Gaz.*

TAKEN UP,

BY MICAJAH MURLOCK, living on the East Fork of Silver Creek, Madison county, ONE FAIR OFFICE, about 7 years old, branded on the near shoulder with a thing like a B, and on the near hip with a thing like a W, with a list over the rump and a crop off the left ear, and a swallow fork in the right, and a crop and slit in the left ear, and a swallow fork in the left; the above marks and brands are supposed to be reversed with an ear. Appraised to $27 50 cts. by James Murlock and Wm. Gordon, this 5th day of July, 1830.

JARROTT DUGGER, J. P.

Attest—HOSE MOORE, Clerk C. C. C. M. C.

June, 1830. 13

TAKEN UP,

BY Philip Hoover, living in Marion, in the W. of Cottonwood, a yellow mare, about five years old, 14 hands and a half high, star in the face, snip on the near nostril, both hind feet white, and some on the off fore foot, a natural ambler, and trots when pushed; with a bloss in her face, and both hind feet white; appraised to $22 50 by Jas Harrison and John Hoverson, before me, Lewis Schoonover, J. P., this 5th day of June, 1830. Copy Test,

TRISTRAM P. HOXSEY, Cl'k.

THE CRISIS,

Is published every Saturday, in Edenhelville, Ill., by

JOHN SCRIPPS.

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